BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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JOB PRINTING.

Having connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond—The Enemy advancing on Petersburg Again.

RICHMOND, June 16.—The Petersburg *Express* this morning gives full accounts of another demonstration against that city. Yesterday the enemy advanced in force by the City Point road early in the morning, and were held in check until sunset, when a furious assault was made upon our outer works, defended by two regiments of Wise's brigade and Sturdivant's battery. Three assaults were repulsed, but the fourth was made by such overwhelming numbers that our men were compelled to fall back. The enemy occupied the works and captured three guns of Sturdivant's battery. The force of the enemy is rumored to be ten to twelve thousand.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 16.—Nothing authentic from Petersburg to-day. The Yankees have advanced their lines in Chesterfield. Some fighting took place near Chester to-day. By last advices Sheridan was moving, and is reported crossing the Rapidan. Gen. Lee has been placed in command of all forces in Virginia and North Carolina.

From Lee's Army.

RICHMOND, June 16.—The following has been received here:

HEADQUARTERS June 15—*Secretary of War*:—After the withdrawal of our cavalry yesterday evening from the front of the enemy's works at Harrison's landing, his cavalry again advanced on Salem Church road and this morning were reported in some force on the road and at Malvern Hill. Gen. W. H. F. Lee easily drove back the force at the latter point and they retreated down the river road beyond Carters Mill. A brigade of infantry was sent to the support of the cavalry on the road to Smith's store which drove the enemy to that point without difficulty. Nothing else of importance has occurred to-day.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ARMY NORTHERN VA., June 15.—Grant's exact whereabouts and intentions still undetermined. A body of his cavalry attacked Gary's cavalry of our army this morning near Malvern Hill. They were driven back. McIntosh's brigade of Yankee cavalry has also been skirmishing with a part of Heth's division, on the Charles City road, about 2 miles below Riddle's Shop. To-day a few prisoners have been captured, who say it is an advance of Grant's army. It is not, however, believed to be more than a mere reconnoitering party. Grant is either going to the Southside or is broken down and has gone below to organize and recruit.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, June 16.—A telegram from Gen. Forrest says that no Georgians were hurt in the late fight. The victory was complete. The killed and wounded exceed the total number of his troops engaged. Thirteen hundred prisoners have been sent forward, and it is believed more are yet to come.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

THIRTEEN MILES FROM MARIETTA, June 16.—Little cannonading by the enemy on our batteries is going on, ours scarcely replying. The sharpshooters have been firing all day. Most of the enemy's wagons were moved in the front of the locality occupied yesterday. In the skirmishing yesterday Maj. Massey, of the 20th Miss. regiment, was killed. Yesterday at 5 o'clock Hooker's corps made a charge on Cleburne's division in three lines of battle, which was repulsed with great slaughter. A few prisoners were taken who confirm the above. Cleburne's division fired three hundred and fifteen times with shot, shell and canister. The enemy was not able to bring his artillery to bear.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

TOP OF KENNESAW MOUNTAIN, via Marietta, June 15.—Considerable cannonading and skirmishing on our right and centre to-day. The enemy advanced his line the previous night very near ours. Both lines are distinctly visible from this point. The weather is beautiful and the roads are rapidly drying. Loring is now in command of Polk's corps. Lt. Elisha Gwinn, of Ky., was captured this morning by our scouts. He says the enemy lost 1500 in Hooker's fight with Stewart on the 27th of May, and that it was a useless sacrifice of life on the part of the enemy.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, June 15.—A special dispatch to the *Register* dated Senatobia, June 14, giving Northern dates to the 11th says Fremont will resign.

The Federals admit a loss on the 3d of 3,000 around Cold Harbor.

Every available man has been sent to Grant.

Thirty additional surgeons are required to attend the wounded at Nashville for 90 days.

Chase advertises for a loan of seventy-five millions at six per cent.

Gen. Morgan may be having a very fine time in Kentucky, and we confess we should be glad to hear he had burnt Cincinnati and other towns in Ohio, including the penitentiary, but still we can't help thinking that his appropriate place, just now, is in Virginia. Lynchburg or Petersburg is worth more to us than Porkopolis. Where are you, John?

The following was posted in his house, a few days since, by a Poughkeepsie business man:

HEADQUARTERS HOUSE OF ——.

"General Orders, No. 1.—Julia: Until the price falls, no more butter will be used in our family. JAMES."

He had hardly reached his counting house, when a special messenger handed him this:

"James: Until butter is reinstated, no more tobacco will be used in this house.

JULIA, Chief of Staff."

It is said that butter won.

In an old book printed in the year 1606, where it treats of "courtship, love and matrimony," we find the following:

"Albeit, It is now become a part of the Common Lawe in regard to social relations of life, that so often as every bissextile year dothe returne, the ladyes have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth, to make love unto the men, which they may do with words or lookes, as unto them seemeth proper; and, moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefits of the clergy who dothe in anywise treat their proposals with slight or contumely."

(From the Standard.)

Correspondence of the N. C Standard.

COAL HARBOR, June 10, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—I got to see a copy of your paper to-day, the first I have seen in a long time. I was fearful the *Standard* was never coming to us any more. As I think you would like to hear from us I write you a few lines.

We are in line of battle, and have been so for the last eight days, at this place and have been fighting the enemy every day more or less.—Grant attacked our lines from one end to the other on the 3d inst., with great fury, but was driven back at all points with great slaughter.—Since that time he has made a few feeble night attacks, that do not amount to much, while he has suffered greatly here, as we fought behind breastworks and are well fortified. The enemy is also very well fortified in our front, and the two lines in some places are not more than 100 yards apart. The sharpshooters on both sides are therefore very dangerous, for as soon as a man pokes his head up on either side he is killed or badly wounded.

Gen. Lane, our commander, was badly wounded in a charge we made on the evening of the 2d inst., when Lane's brigade with the balance of Wilcox's division took Turkey Hill, where we are now strongly fortified.

This is the thirty-sixth day we have been in this campaign, but only four days of that time we have been under fire. Such fighting as has been done in this campaign is nowhere paralleled in the records of history, and no brigade has done more to immortalize itself than Gen. Lane's. It has done some desperate fighting The General and his Aide-decamp, Lieut. Lane are both seriously wounded.—Lieut. Col Davidson commanding the 7th has been captured, and that gallant old regiment is now in command of Capt. Harris. Lieut Col. McGill is commanding the 18th N. C. T., the brave and gallant Speer still commands the 28th, and the cool and chivalrous Lieut. Col. Cowan the 33d, Col. C. M. Avery being seriously wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. Col. John D. Barry commands the brigade. Col. Avery was a perfect gentleman and a high toned North Carolinian. The 37th regiment is commanded by Maj. Bost, Lieut. Col. Barber having been captured at the battle of Spotsylvania. Many of the line officers have been killed and wounded, but I can only speak of the 28th, to which I belong.

Our loss in killed, and wounded and missing is 250. I have been in the army ever since the war commenced nearly, and our men have more to do and undergo now than ever before, in digging breastworks night and day, and in fighting and marching. But we are in fine spirits and confident of success and the ultimate defeat of Grant. We all think this is the last campaign.

We are getting plenty of rations of bacon, cornmeal, flour, peas, irish potatoes, onions, rice, sugar and coffee, and the men are in fine health. The 28th has never been better handled or done better fighting than in the present campaign. Col. W. H. A. Speer has had no help except Adjt Folger, who is an excellent officer. In the fight of the 12th at Spotsylvania, the 28th took more prisoners than it had men. Col. Speer has missed no duty and has behaved with great credit to himself and regiment. The officers and men of the 28th have been complimented twice on the battle field by our General for good behavior in battle.

Col. Speer is a candidate to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga in the Senate. It is hoped that he will have no opposition, and that he will be elected. He is a true North Carolinian—true to his State, true to the South, for no one has fought braver than he has for the last three years, and still truer to the soldiers and to the people. The people at home need have no fears of him, for he is as jealous of their rights as any man, and is for the people against despots, monarchists or military tyrants. The soldiers can trust him for they well know that he knows what they have to do and undergo, and what ought to be done for them. The State can trust him for he is jealous of her interests and good name and is for the freedom of speech and of the press, and for all soldiers to have a full and free chance to vote untrammelled in their elections. We have no fears but that he will get the full and voluntary vote of the 28th if alive, and there are seven companies in this brigade from our Senatorial district that will go to a man for Colonel Speer.

We expect to whip Grant and have peace and independence, and moreover to elect the right men to rule over us and make our laws. If the people at home will only do right, all will be well. Providence helps those who help themselves, so let us help ourselves.

Respectfully,
NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIER.

[For the Progress.

When Shall We Have Peace?

Is one of the most important questions that could possibly be presented to a people whose best desires and warmest wishes are for the preservation of all our institutions, both private and public, political and religious. It is truly a question of weighty importance and should have the earnest and impredjudiced consideration of our ablest statesmen. For upon this subject is based the true happiness and future welfare of our country. Should we wait for the great blessing to make its appearance to our country, or must we wait till the sword shall of itself accomplish the most desirable object without the aid of our councils and legislative halls?

We should not let the golden moment of time and the precious lives that are daily being lost pass by unheeded, but we should forthwith make some step or set some plan on foot that would open the road to peace and pave the way to high distinction and public honor in the estimation of the civilized world. We can only try and see whether Mr. Lincoln would treat with us for peace on terms that would be alike honorable to both sections now engaged in the present alarming contest; and if rejected we could only adopt the language of Gov. Vance to "fight it out now."—The enemies of the peace movements are doing all in their power to discourage those who wish to live in quietness, and also to carry out their wicked and pernicious designs at the expense of the many hundreds and thousands of our bravest sons; and in conjunction with the above to see the calamity that must inevitably ensue. They, the opposition of the peace movement in the South, are not only trying to make sure their nefarious plans, but they press forward with vigor and tread the downward road to anarchy with great applause. Our people should not relax in their ardor, but walk the path of duty unshrinkingly when they are surrounded by the oppressors of constitutional liberty. Surely it is in the power of the people to change these warriors to a position that would more effectually work out their plan of salvation.

The people are tired of war because they see no relief from the existing troubles that now environ our country, and daily occurrences are exhibited to our people of the most dreadful and disgusting character—scenes of blood and carnage which cause humanity to weep and civilization to stand aghast.

Where are you, oh! freemen of Clay and Webster, that once proclaimed aloud your love of liberty and boasted of your devotion and attachment to republican institutions. It is to be feared that you have forgotten your former integrity and became lukewarm as to your country's best interest.

Rise in the might and power of your strength and stay the hand of destruction and make for yourselves an imperishable fame, which shall be handed down to the remotest generation as an act worthy of the brightest page in future history; rise and finally extinguish and annihilate those war-like dispositions, and place in their stead a peace which will not be a temporary peace, but one that shall exist and spread and diffuse its brilliant rays of happiness not only on our country but on the hundreds of millions who are looking to this great struggle to see the final result, with the most intense anxiety.

Shall they be disappointed in their bright hopes of securing a peace that will bring with it free institutions and free government, or must they have a monarchy more absolute and despotic than that which exists in Russia?

The only and final hope of our people is in the preservation of their political rights as freemen, and when that right is gone they feel that their all is gone. The people of North Carolina are a free and independent people and have done more than their full duty in this fratricidal and inhuman war waged on them, and yet they have been charged of treason and other heinous crimes for which some of our people have wanted to apply test oaths to prove their loyalty. Yet they are far superior to those whose only acts have been to charge our people with a cowardly and pusilanimous spirit which none but tories deserve.

The people have almost disposed of such men from official positions, and placing in their stead men of integrity and morality, and who, in their capacity, will relieve the people of many heavy burthens which they now have to bear, and finally, in the end, accomplish for themselves and the people whom they serve, a wreath of glory that will shine as the brilliant rays of the sun and receive the approbation of our countrymen. A. B.

All the reports about the death of the Yankee Generals, Hooker and Burnside, are lies. They are both alive and kicking.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

June 14-daw1july

The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

SHEET IRON!

SHEET IRON 3-16 INCHES THICK FROM 25 TO 30 inches wide, from 6 to 9 feet long, suitable for Sorgham Boilers, for sale at

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S.,
North State Iron & Brass Works, Raleigh.

June 10-7t*

Office A. & N. C. R. R. Co.,
GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Goldsboro', on Thursday, June 30th, 1864.

June 2-d&wtd J. CICERO JUSTICE, Sec'y.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED will attend at the Superior Court Clerk's Office in the Court House on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week to settle off claims against the county.

JNO. F. HUTCHINS, Trustee.

June 11-1w

Standard and city daily papers copy one week.

LOST.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, ABOUT THE PROGRESS Office, or between the Office and the residence of the Editor, a small pocket knife, four blades and nearly new. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at

May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 7-tf

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER TO LIVE IN A FAMILY in the country, one who can teach music and embroidery. Any one applying can give reference and state terms. Address Box No. 64, Greensboro', N. C.

May 30 d1m

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at

May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, June 15.

APPLES—Green	None.
" Dried	$30
BACON—Hog round	$6 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$6 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$150
CHICKENS	$5 00
COFFEE	$15
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$2 00
FLOUR—	$200 00
FODDER—per hundred	$15
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$40
MEAL—	$40 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$35
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$20
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$2 00
RYE	$20
SALT—	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$6
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tde d&w

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Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. C.

Randolph and Alamance.—The true Conservatives of Alamance and Randolph counties are requested to meet in convention on the first Saturday in June, at Liberty, Randolph county, instead of the third Saturday in May, to put in nomination a candidate for the Senate, who will support for Governor Mr. Holden, endorsing the great principles of Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephen's of Georgia. May 16-td

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To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4-td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

For Sheriff of Chatham.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. G. ALBRIGHT as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Chatham county at the election in August next. May 17-wtd

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We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

June 2-d&wtd

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d6twtd.

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, Col. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly,

June 3-d1tw4t BY MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

June 3-d&wtd

FINE BLACK TEA

FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE OF WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. June 14-1w

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

One square of eight lines, or less.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SALE OF FURNITURE AT EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO, N. C.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, COMMENCING on Tuesday June 21st, all the School Fixtures, Household and Kitchen Furniture of Edgeworth Female Seminary, consisting in part of NINE PIANOS, [some of them choice instruments,] Harp, Melodeon, Guitars, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bedding, Tables, Table Furniture, Chairs, Cooking and other Stoves. Also, Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Wagons, Small Carriage and Harness. We have an extensive Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, some School Books, Sheet Music, Instruction Books for Piano and Guitar, Geographical, Geological, Chemical and Astronomical Maps and Charts, Oil Paints, Canvass, Brushes, &c.

All the above articles will be offered on the day specified unless disposed of before. This is a rare opportunity for persons to replenish their furniture. Our stock is very large in many articles. Another such will not probably be offered for sale during the war.

June 13-d1w* MOREHEAD & STERLING.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEET IRON AT AUCTION!!!

ON THURSDAY THE 23D JUNE ENSUING, IN front of our sales room we will sell 160 sheets extra quality Sorghum Pan Iron, 30 inches wide, 4½ to 9 feet long, about 3-16 inch thick. This Iron was advertised to be sold at Warrenton, N. C., some time since, but owing to an interruption in transportation it did not arrive in time.

In addition to the above we have some 50 sheets, same quality, that we will sell privately. This is doubtless the only lot of the kind of Iron at this time in the Confederacy.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
June 10-tf. Auctioneers.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.
GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD River, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, diary, smokehouse, framed corn crib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to Gen. Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price for these lands is ($160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from 1 to 6 years of age. Also the farm tools, consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mill, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c., &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Care of ANDREW JOHNSTONE,
Flat Rock, N. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consists of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes stock, farm tools, lumber, &c., &., or will sell separately.

April 26-d&wtf

$500 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE night of the 1st instant, THREE NEGRO BOYS, the eldest, JIM, is 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air; had on when he left a black wool hat, dark copperas-colored cotton pants, old dark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and a pair of boots.

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet five or six inches high, sharp featured, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he left, a black slouch hat, gray roundabout, white woolen pants well worn, new shirt and was either bare-footed or had on a very inferior pair of shoes.

Albert, eighteen years of age, ebony color, stout built, five feet four or five inches high, had on when he left an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue navy cloth pants well worn, barefooted, and rather of a sullen look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, are evidently endeavoring to either make their way to the army of Virginia, or to get within the Yankee lines. Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail where I may get them.

C. P. CULVER.

Shelby, N. C., June 3, 1864-d6tw1t

Raleigh papers please insert one week and send bill.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person, or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,

June 15-d&w1m Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out buildings

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."—Article [illegible] Constitution.

"...no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land."—North Carolina Bill of Rights.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

[illegible] by mail, will find hereafter [illegible] a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send in money to renew in time.

Another Attack on Petersburg.

There was another attack made on Petersburg on Wednesday night by the enemy in large force, and fighting was said to be going on there yesterday. This city was full of rumors yesterday but they all lack confirmation. A gentleman who left Petersburg at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon had heard that Col. Ferebee's cavalry had been so badly cut to pieces it could render but little service. The same gentleman reports that a body of the enemy were moving on the railroad, this side of Petersburg, and that a train going into that city was fired on. Later rumors, last night, were to the effect that the enemy had possession of the Southern portion of the town. We give all this for what it is worth, with the hope that intelligence will soon be received that will remove suspense and gladden our hearts. We have great confidence in Beauregard and cannot believe Petersburg will fall while he defends it.

P. S. The wires were working to Petersburg last night, so the city was all right at that time. The wire was said to be cut between Petersburg and Richmond and also on the Danville route, but we do not positively know that this was so.

The Salisbury *Watchman* boasts loudly of the provisions that Gov. Vance has bought and stored up to be sold to the people at cost. We know of no one that has bought of the Governor's goods and wares, at cost, but the State officers and favorites that surround him. These we believe not only "draw" once a month for themselves, but they are accused of getting supplies on the same terms for their neighbors. If Gov. Vance has provisions to sell, at cost, to soldiers' families or other poor white people, many suffering families would be glad to know it.

The *Watchman* also plays the blockade operations of the Governor as a big card. We agree that it has been of great benefit to the Governor and his friends, who have sent out their private cotton and brought in their private supplies; and some few army officers and shade officers have been favored in getting the cloth brought in at cost, but we insist that the great bulk of the soldiers are furnished with clothes and shoes made of Confederate cloth and leather. The soldiers—we mean the private soldiers—have to take such as is given them. It is contended, too, that the blockade business has made money for the State. We shall see about that when a balance sheet is given to the people; but at present we may say that the best informed business men are of the impression that the State has lost largely by the enterprise. If such a favorable exhibit could be made, why did not Gov. Vance or his friends give it to the people at the recent session of the Legislature? We are told that all the wages and other expenses of the *Ad-Vance* are paid in specie, and that gold coin is tossed about the decks as children would play with coppers in peace times. We predict that when the blockade business conducted by Gov. Vance is settled up the people will find that it brings the State in debt for a round sum. We know several parties in this city that are now revelling in all the luxuries of the Yankee and European markets, and we know moreover that these luxuries were obtained by the State steamers and the favoritism of Gov. Vance; but the people—the unwashed multitude who Gov. Vance is now haranguing for their votes—have not been benefited, though hereafter, should peace ever come, they will be oppressed by taxes to pay for a whistle that has been enjoyed by Gov. Vance and his pampered, clamorous supporters.

We assure the people these are facts. We have not deceived them and we will not do it.

Kittrell's Springs.

Many of the former visitors of this popular resort for health and pleasure will be deprived of its accustomed cheer during the present season, but when they reflect that the patriotic proprietors, Messrs. Blacknall & Co., have turned it over to the use of the Confederate government for the use and benefit of those of our brave men who have fallen victims to wounds or disease in the defence of their country, they will most willingly relinquish their claims to the old, familiar place. We shall miss Dr. Blacknall and his accomplished assistants—we shall miss the joyous throng and the welcome cheer—but let us remember that others more deserving will enjoy them all. Good bye, Doctor, until we meet you at the old trysting place, "after this cruel war is over." This way for Kittrell's, sick and wounded soldiers, where Dr. Butts will see that you are well cared for.

The city market was well supplied with lamb yesterday morning, which sold at $2 a pound, a decline of $1 on previous prices.

CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

The platform of the Conservative party [illegible] in this State, may be briefly given thus:

[illegible] and [illegible] until negotiations can be inaugurated looking to an honorable peace; the sovereignty of the States and the rights of the citizen; the right of the people to rule and the accountability of men in office, and last of all and above all, the shortest road to an *honorable peace*.

GOV. VANCE'S PLATFORM.

Submission to tyrannical and oppressive measures under the plea of "military necessity;" acquiescence in and apologies for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*;—(see Wilkesboro' speech,) "The King's name is a tower of strength"—"we must stand up to it;" the right of the military to arrest and imprison citizens without cause and to drag white women by the hair and beat them with swords;—(see article from Hendersonville *Times*, one of the Governor's organs;) the greatest good to the few, as exhibited in the distribution of his blockade favors; and last of all and above all his injunctions to the soldiers in his speeches in Northern Virginia, "to fight till hell freezes over and then fight on the ice—fill hell with Yankees till their legs shall hang out at the windows."

This is a brief but correct outline of the platforms of the two men; choose ye between them.

Hon. J. T. Leach.

We had the pleasure of seeing this gentleman yesterday, on his way home from Richmond.—Like other gentlemen who have taken a bold and decided stand in favor of personal freedom and constitutional liberty, Dr. Leach has been maligned and abused, but during the session of Congress just closed he has made a most enviable record for himself. His course has been temperate, conciliatory and generous, but at the same time firm and consistent. He has been a faithful sentinel on the watchtower, ever mindful of the rights and dignity of his constituents and ever ready to resist the encroachments of power and to thwart the minions of a tyrannical usurpation. Dr. Leach was elected as a peace man, and most faithfully has he performed his duty. His peace resolutions, which we give below, embody the sentiments and wishes of nine-tenths of the people of the State, and no end will ever be put to this desolating, destructive, ruinous war until these principles are adopted and acted upon. Let it be remembered that Messrs. Smith, Leach, Fuller, Turner, J. M. Leach, Gilmer, Ramsey, and Logan of this State, with fourteen other members, voted against laying these resolutions on the table. True the present Congress has taken no steps looking to negotiations for an honorable peace; but this is not the fault of the Representative of the 3d District. He was elected as a peace man and most faithfully and consistently has he kept faith with his constituents. Surely he deserves the plaudit of "well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The following resolutions of Dr. Leach embody the platform of the Conservative party of North Carolina; they are cordially endorsed by Mr. Holden, the candidate of that party for Governor, and they will be fully vindicated by them at the ballot box in August:

WHEREAS, The unconstitutional enactment of laws by the Congress of the United States from time to time upon subjects of vital importance to the harmony and independence of the States, the happiness and prosperity of the people, the preservation and perpetuation of the Union, against the demands of justice, the appeals and admonitions of her best and wisest statesmen, made it our painful duty to fall back upon the rights for which the colonies maintained the war of the revolution, and which our forefathers asserted and maintained to be clear and inalienable. Therefore,

"*Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States*, That the delegations from each State, acting in its sovereign and independent character, for the purpose of adding moral to our physical force, and placing ourselves properly before the civilized world, do most earnestly appeal to the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint commissioners whose duty it shall be to propose an armistice of ninety days to the proper authorities of the Federal government, preliminary to negotiations for peace upon State sovereignty and independence, and that said commissioners shall report in writing to the President the answer received from the Federal government upon the subject.

Resolved, That should the peace-making power of the Federal government accede to the proposition for an armistice of ninety days, the President be requested to convene the Congress of the Confederate States for the purpose of appointing Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and that he also be requested to notify the Executive of the several States of the fact, and ask their co-operation by appointing commissioners, either by the Legislature or Convention, to co-operate with the Commissioners appointed by the President to negotiate with Commissioners appointed by the Federal government upon such terms of peace as will be consistent with the honor, dignity and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our social and political rights.

Resolved, That in maintaining the rights guaranteed to us by the blood and treasure of our Revolutionary fathers, and dearest at all times to freemen, we desire to be let alone—we ask no man's property—we fight not for conquest, but for our rights: the independence of the States, our equality, our civil and religious liberties.

Resolved, That such terms of peace as are agreed to by the Commissioners ought to be endorsed by the President and Senate, and submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection."

Let the people, the great sufferers by this war, ask Gov. Vance and President Davis why a distinct proposition for peace is not made. We have suffered and bled enough, and the people know it, and they will vote for no man for Governor who asks the boys to "fight till hell freezes over." If you want civil liberty and an early peace, vote for Holden.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

VIRGINIA.

[From the Examiner of Wednesday.]

Nothing official intelligence had been received from General Lee up to last night. It was reported by persons who came up last night from the front, that no fighting had occurred during the day. The Yankee army was still moving, but in what direction was not known.

THE RAIDERS ABOUT LYNCHBURG.

Information was received yesterday that some of the enemy's forces that crossed to this side of the mountain and has been engaged in the demonstration against Lynchburg, had crossed to the south side of James river, below Lynchburg, and had cut the Southside railroad at Concord, a station about twelve miles this side of Lynchburg. We saw a dispatch dated at Lynchburg yesterday afternoon confirming this, and stating that the enemy had cut the telegraph, but in less than an hour the wires were up and in working order.

After leaving Concord the enemy are reported to have moved off in the direction of Campbell C. H., and our forces are reported to be in pursuit of them.

All was quiet at Lynchburg, and there were no signs of the enemy moving on the place.—The citizens, were prepared for the crisis, and determined, if an attack should be made, to defend the place to the last.

CONCORD, June 15.

The raiding party of the enemy crossed James river from Amherst last night. Burned the depot and Commissary buildings at this place, and also a train of cars loaded with blacksmith tools and machinery, belonging to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company. No private property of any consequence was injured. The railroad and telegraph damages are repaired.

The enemy left here at daybreak and went to Campbell C. H., which was not burned up to 8 o'clock this morning, when their main body had left, professedly for Danville. This force is estimated at three hundred.

Gen. Longstreet who was at the Court House is safe. The enemy have numerous small raiding parties out in the vicinity of Lynchburg.

Averill, or a portion of his command, was near Buford's Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad yesterday evening, and probably have tapped the road by this time. It is believed the enemy will not attack our entrenchments at Lynchburg until their reinforcements come up. Hunter is reported advancing via Lexington.

B.

FROM BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

Our own correspondent, under date of yesterday, writes: "To day the whole country in our front has been abandoned by the enemy. The force that occupied that position was the Fifth corps of Grant's army, which moved off early yesterday morning, as Grant's main body were on the march in the direction of the White House. Their departure must have been very precipitate, from the fact that their whole camp and the roads were literally covered with whatever of luggage that might be considered to impede a rapid march. Blankets, overcoats, shirts and camp equipage of every description were strewn about in the most indiscriminate confusion. Everything that came within their reach was destroyed. Whole fields of corn and wheat have been trampled down and pulled up in a shamefully wanton manner, going even so far as to batter down the green fruit from the orchards.

"Independent scouting parties of Captain Sloat's company, of the Arsenal Battalion, succeeded in capturing four stragglers from Grant's army this morning, among the number an old English cotton spinner, over forty-five years of age, who readily confessed not being able to read or write. He said he enlisted on account of necessity, and the bait of sixty pounds bounty—three hundred dollars—was an inducement offered to him by a Federal recruiting officer in England. No wonder Great Britain can contentedly look upon the contest here while she can thus get rid of her unemployed scum."

[From the Charleston Mercury.

THE FIRST CONGRESS AND ITS USURPATIONS.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the speech of Mr. Staples, of Virginia, in the Congress of the Confederate States (re-published from our last Saturday's issue), on his reporting to Congress a bill to amend the Act of 17th February, 1864. By the Conscription Law, all the officers of the States continue in their offices solely by the permission of the Confederate Government; and the States themselves, therefore, "live and move and have their being" by its authority. The Governors of the States are made agents of the Confederate States to enforce their restricted exemptions from conscription into the armies of the Confederate States. Strange to say, that any Governor of a State has been found to act as the agent of the Confederate States, in carrying out a policy so fatal to the sovereignty and existence itself of the States; and that Virginia has been the only State which has protested against this gross usurpation of power. Without argument, we leave our readers with Mr. Staples and his very lucid exposition.

Mr. Rives, of Virginia, in his late speech advocating the Act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, spoke in terms of high commendation of the first Congress which met under the Permanent Constitution; and he seemed to look upon it rather as a misfortune that his name was not enrolled amongst its members.

The first Congress will be considered worthy of praise or dispraise, accordinging to the political views of the persons considering its acts.—If they are so profligate as to wish to break down the Constitution and consolidate the States—or if they are so scared at the perilous events moving along, as to deem all measures justifiable—(constitutional or not)—which, in their judgment, will contribute to our defence, they may greatly admire and extol the acts of the first Congress of the Confederate States; and, on the other hand, if they reverence the Constitution, and wish the States to be preserved, and see nothing in our affairs to justify any infringement on the rights belonging to either, they may hold the first Congress in very light esteem.

At the opening of this Congress, on the 27th day of February, 1862, it appears to us, that it gave forth immediately the clearest indications of its true characteristics. On the first day of its meeting it passed an act to authorize the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*; and three days thereafter, it passed another act to increase the personal staff of the President (already consisting of two Aids-de-Camp) to four more Aids-de-Camp, all with the rank and pay of full Colonels of Cavalry. An Aid-de-Camp, from the very name, is an officer to serve in the field. Here are six Aids-de-Camp, more than Napoleon or Wellington ever had in the field—to serve one who has never been, and we trust never will be, in the field.

The first Congress was very active in its unconstitutional enactments. Its two acts, authorizing the President to suspend the *habeas corpus* act, were, in our opinion, both of them unconstitutional. Its Conscription Law, in its pretensions, and the scope it reached of conscripting the officers of the States, was also unconstitutional. The act appropriating a million and a half of money, to aid in building the Louisiana and Texas, and the Texas and Louisiana Railroads, under the recommendation of the President, is also unconstitutional. The Constitution did not authorise the Forced Loan Bill passed by the Senate, but arrested in the House, on the ground of its unconstitutionality; and finally, where it did lay taxes, by its grand tax act, it made a clear repudiation of the Constitution, with all its conditions and limitations. We, who have been taught, that nothing which is wrong can ever be expedient, and that no temporary benefits can repay a free people for the violation of their Constitution, which constitutes their sole guarantee for all their rights and liberties, do not approve of these very striking acts of the first Congress.

And then, it appears to us, that they were as blameable for what they did not do, as for what they did. At their two first sessions, the first beginning on the 19th day of April, and the second, beginning on the 10th day of September and ending on the 13th day of October, they laid no taxes at all to carry on the war. It was not until their third session, on the 24th day of April, 1863, that they laid taxes, which were not collectable for a year after. Thus leaving our finances unsustained by taxes for two years, in the midst of a tremendous war. If the first Congress is unrivalled in its multiplied aggressions upon the Constitution, in our history as a people, it is also without a parallel in its negligence and omission to provide, by needful taxation, for the support of our finances. We sincerely regret that we cannot join Mr. Rives in his ardent commendation of the first Congress of the Confederate States.

REMARKS OF MR. STAPLES, OF VA., ON THE EXEMPTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, on Tuesday last Mr. Staples of Va., from the Committee on Military affairs reported a bill to amend an act entitled an act to organize forces to serve during the war, approved 17th Feb., 1864, so as to exempt from military service such State officers as may be exempt by State law.

Mr. Staples said that the committee on Military Affairs had instructed him to report this bill. It would be observed that this bill, as reported, repeals so much of the act of the 17th February, 1864, as authorizes the exemption of State officers upon certificates of the Governors of the States. It does not, however, interfere with any exemption heretofore granted by them. It submits the whole subject to the discretion and control of the State Legislatures. It was most unwise legislation to vest the State Executives with this power of exemption. There was imminent temptation to abuse. As a general rule, they would demand the exemption of every State officer indicated by their Legislatures, and in most instances they would exceed that number. In all its legislation heretofore Congress had manifested a due regard for the rights of the States. The act of February 17, 1864, was an exception. That act conscribed all the State Officers between 17 to 50 years of age, and substituted the Executives of the States as the agents of the Confederate Government to decide whether any of them and what of them should be exempt from military duty.

If Congress has the Constitutional right to conscribe all the State officers, and to indicate the authority under which they may be exempt, it is clear that the States retain their institutions by the comity and consent of the Confederate Government, and not upon the principle of the compact. With the same propriety Congress might have selected the Lieutenant Governor, or the Judge of a State Court, or the Attorney General, or State Solicitor, to grant these certificates of exemption. There is nothing in the functions of the Executive of a State, or the duties he has to perform, or the relation he occupies to his State or the Confederate Government, that especially qualifies him for the performance of such a duty, or which renders him the proper recipient of such authority. The Judicial Department of the State is quite as independent of Executive as the Executive is of any other Department. The very essence of free government consists in keeping all the departments separate and independent. And yet, under that act of Congress, no officer of a State can discharge his constitutional duties one hour without the consent of the Executive Department.

Mr. Staples argued and maintained that each State is an independent power; each possessing all the attributes of sovereignty; each having its Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments, embracing all the machinery of established government. No State, said he, can be deprived of these, or of the officers and agents to execute them, without its consent and distinct sanction. Mr. S. said that the Legislature of Virginia had passed resolutions on this subject, and these resolutions are a calm and an independent protest against the action of Congress upon this subject. It is the first time that Virginia has expressed a word of dissatisfaction with the action of the Confederate Government. She has determined to stand by and sustain the Government, not merely with her blood and treasure, but with whatever of wisdom her sons may possess. In these resolutions, the Legislature demands as a right the exemption of her officers.

The Legislative Department of Virginia demands some action on our part, because the Governor of the State refuses to ask for the exemption as provided in the act of Congress. The difficulty relates to the exemption of the justices of the peace under forty-five years of age. Their justices constitute an important part of the Judiciary of Virginia. They are conservators of the peace, they are judges of probate—they exercise important criminal and civil jurisdiction.—They are recognized in the State Constitution, and have been known in Virginia from the earliest settlement of the country. And yet the Confederate Government is conscribing to-day this important part of the judiciary of the State.

The act is a gross wrong and should be repealed without delay. It should be so modified, at least, as not to infringe upon the rights and liberties of the States. As it now stands it disturbs the harmony of our political system—it breaks down time honored barriers erected to preserve and perpetuate the independence and the integrity of the several departments of the Government, while it makes the States themselves mere dependencies of a great consolidated power,

Wilmington Market.

By comparison we find that articles of prime necessity are much higher here in Raleigh than at Wilmington. We quote from the Wilmington market report:

BACON—Is in demand, and scarcely any coming to market. We quote in the small way from carts at $3 50 to $4 50 per lb.

CORN—Is in demand and market bare. We quote nominally at $33 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries at $30 to $35 per bushel.

LARD—By the bbl., $4 to $5 per lb.

RICE—Clean, 70 to 75 cents per lb.

SALT—We quote Sound made from stores at $30 to $35 per bushel.

SUGAR—$6 50 to $7 50 per lb. for brown.

SHEETINGS—Fayetteville factory sheetings at $3 to $3 50 per yard.

SYRUP—$25 to $35 per gallon.

YARN—$30 to $35 per bunch by the bale.

And by reference to the Fayetteville market we find these articles lower still. For instance:

Bacon [illegible], round, $3 to $3 50, butter $5, corn $25 to $30, cotton yarns $30 to $40, eggs $2 50, lard $3 50, sheeting 4-4 $2 50 to $3 50.

Now by a comparison of these prices with those of our own market it will be found that Raleigh is the most expensive place in the State to live in. Why it is there should be such a difference in the price of corn, corn meal lard, bacon, &c., in these three places, and especially why they should rule so much higher in Raleigh than in Wilmington and Fayetteville we cannot imagine.

Letter from the 14th Regiment.

A friend has kindly permitted us to copy the following letter from a gentleman in the 14th, which will no doubt be interesting to those who have relations and friends in that gallant regiment:

IN TRENCHES, NEAR COLD HARBOR,
June 7, 1864.

DEAR CHARLEY:—Your very welcome and kind letter has just reached me and found us as well as can be expected under the circumstances. Charley, we have had an awful hard time since you left us. We have been fighting, marching and ditching every day. Our Brigade has been in five general engagements and any number of skirmishes. Our Regiment has suffered severely—the loss in our company is as follows, since the fight on the 15th of May: Johnny was wounded and is missing; he is supposed to be captured. He was detailed on the sharp shooting corps. From what I can learn, he was slightly wounded.—John Driver and Robertson were captured at the same time; they were flanked by a line of battle, and we lost several of our sharp shooters. Harris of our company is also missing; we lost him at Spotsylvania C. H., while making a reconnoissance. Eason was mortally wounded on the 2d inst.; he was shot through the lungs. Cox had his collar bone broken; Foot is shot in the head slightly.

These are all the casualties in our company. Lieut. Lowry and Capt. Freeman were killed, Lt. Patterson is mortally wounded, Lt. Mitchell is wounded through the leg, Lieut. Gamble is captured, Col. Bennett is wounded through the shoulder; Wash Overby and John Hubbard of E Company are wounded, not dangerously I believe. Ed. Roberts has come back to the Company and has done good fighting. Saml White was also sent back this morning. George High and Allen have got guns and returned to the Company. Moss and Hood are now on the ambulance corps. I have never seen men fight better than K Company did. Every man has done his duty and acted nobly, in fact our whole Brigade has done well.

Gen. Ramseur has been appointed Major General in command of Early's Division; Col. Cox has been appointed Brigadier temporarily, and is in command of our Brigade. The men who are left with the Company are as follows: Lieut. Hardie, Ingram, Weatherly, Adams, Allen, Champion, Davis, Keith, Leatherman, Moore, Roberts, Solomon, High, White, Watkins, West, and your humble servant, with Thompson, Moss and Hood on the ambulance corps."

J. W. B.

The Voice of a Maimed Veteran.

HARNETT CO., N. C., June 13th, 1864.

DEAR PROGRESS:—I take this method of addressing you. I am a North Carolina soldier and have been in service three years and have been in thirteen regular battles, and three times wounded, and I shall vote for Mr. W. W. Holden, for I am tired of the war and I and all the soldiers in my regiment want negotiations for an honorable peace. We think Mr. Holden to be the champion of the peace movement of the South. I am at my home in Harnett county suffering the ills of a very painful wound received at Spotsylvania C. H., and I find the Destructives making a strong effort to elect Gov. Vance, but I think it will be no go. I have seen your paper and I like your course and that of Mr. Holden very much. I have been deprived of any Conservative paper for a long time and I am pleased with the *Progress* and *Standard's* course, and being glad to have something to read, and thinking your paper to be the best, I must ask you to send it to me for two months.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The *Sentinel* of Wednesday says:

Both Houses adjourned yesterday at half past 2 o'clock. The Senate had finished up all its business of any importance, and adjourned in fine spirits at the hopeful aspect of affairs.

The *Sentinel* reporter takes this occasion to return his thanks to the efficient and gentlemanly officers of the Senate, for many acts of kindness received at their hands, and expresses the hope that they may be continued in their present positions as long as they may desire to retain them.

The Yankees have commenced the publication of a paper at Rome, Georgia, called the "Tri-Weekly Union."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RANAWAY,

MY BRIGHT MULATTO BOY, HENRY, ABOUT 26 years, five feet 3 or 4 inches high, with long bushy head of hair and goatee, and few teeth bad, also has a severe cut across the inside of the two front fingers of the right hand, left my premises on Monday night, 13th inst. Said boy ran off last year and went to Wilmington and Company Shops, and may be steering in the direction of one of those places again. A liberal reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement or delivery at my residence, 8 miles south west of Raleigh. Address me at Raleigh, N. C. A. POWELL.

June 17-d&w1t

Raleigh, N. C.,
June 16th, 1864.

THOSE CITIZENS WHO HAVE NOT VOLUNTEERed for the defence of the city and are desirous of doing so are respectfully requested to leave their names at the Mayor's Office on Friday, the 17th inst., between the hours of 9 and 12, a. m., and 3 and 5, p. m.

Confederate and Conservative copy one time and send bills to Mayor's Office. June 16-1t

Kittrell's Springs, N. C.,
June 15th, 1864.

THIS POPULAR PLACE OF SUMMER RESORT IS now open for the reception of our sick and wounded soldiers, as we have turned it over to the government for their benefit. All communications must be addressed to Dr. Butts, Surgeon in Charge.

BLACKNALL & CO.,
Proprietors.

June 17-d1w&w1t